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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/807,330

03/24/2004

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009683-502

4023

21839 7590 02/07/2007
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POST OFFICE BOX 1404
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404

EXAMINER

HILLERY, NATHAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

02/07/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 11/09/06.
2. Claims 1 – 16 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are independent.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 11/09/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Applicant argues that Ecolore is directed to translator training and thus does not teach or suggests the features as claimed.

The Office disagrees.

First, the pages produced by the WayBackMachine (pp 1 – 3) provide evidence that the pages of Ecolore existed as presented to Applicant prior to Applicant's priority date. Glossaries.xml (p 4), glossaries_en.xml or glossaries.xml?lang=en (p 5), and glossaries_el.xml or glossaries?lang=el (p 6) represent the web pages that are presented to a user when the user browses to Ecolore's website. Glossaries.xml source code (pp 7 – 11), glossaries_en.xml source code (pp 12 – 16), and glossaries_el.xml source code (pp 17 – 21) represent the underlying XML source code of glossaries.xml (p 4), glossaries_en.xml (p 5), and glossaries_el.xml (p 6), respectively. The claims have been addressed below using screen captures of the provided references in order to better explain the rejection for analysis.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

6. Claims 1 – 4, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being clearly anticipated by Ecolore (glossares.xml source code, glossaries.xml, glossaries_en.xml source code, glossaries.xml?lang=en, glossaries_el.xml source code, and glossaries.xml?lang=el).

7. **Regarding independent claim 1**, Ecolore illustrates, via glossaries_en.xml (p 5) and glossaries_el.xml (p 6), **a first memory storing a plurality of data definition files of a first type defining contents of data to be displayed on said client computer.**



Glossaries

Translation and Interpreting Terminology
(<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.trans-k.co.uk/glossary.html>)

(Mostly) Bilingual glossary of English and German terms related to translation and interpreting. These include some localisation terms.

Unicode Glossary
(<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>)

Extensive glossary of terms related to character encoding, provided by the Unicode Consortium.



Γλωσσάρια

Όροι μετάφρασης και διερμηνείας
(<http://web.archive.org/web/20030719235710/http://www.trans-k.co.uk/glossary.html>)

Γλωσσάρι αγγλικών και γερμανικών όρων απ' το χώρο της μετάφρασης και της διερμηνείας. Εδώ συμπεριλαμβάνονται και όροι σχετικοί με την τοπική προσαρμογή.

Γλωσσάρι Unicode
(<http://web.archive.org/web/20030719235710/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>)

Εκτεταμένο γλωσσάρι όρων απ' το χώρο της κωδικοποίησης χαρακτήρων, το οποίο παρέχει το Unicode Consortium

These represent the contents of data (glossaries_en.xml and glossaries_el.xml).

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Ecolore illustrates, via glossaries.xml (p 4), a second memory storing a data definition file of a second type defining, as data, file names of said data definition files of the first type.



Sorry!

This document is not currently available in the language you requested ().

Please choose a language in which it is available:

- el
- en

The language codes conform to the ISO 639-1 standard. The languages to which they relate can be found by referring to the menu at the top of this page.

This is data definition file of a second type (glossaries.xml) that defines the data definition files of the first type (glossaries_en.xml and glossaries_el.xml). The bulleted “el” and “en” in the middle of the page represent links that activate the following code:

```
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=de">Deutsch (de)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=el">Ελληνικά (el)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=en">English (en)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=es">Español (es)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fr">Français (fr)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=it">Italiano (it)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=nl">Nederlands (nl)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=ro">Română (ro)</a> |
  <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fi">suomi (fi)</a>
```

The above code (glossaries.xml source code) on page 8 fetches the data content of the applicable data definition file, e.g. glossaries_en.xml (glossaries.xml?lang=en), glossaries_el.xml (glossaries.xml?lang=el), and displays the data contents to the user when the applicable data definition file is selected.

Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT (source code of glossaries.xml, p 7, line 3) and that the user can choose a language via one of the links (glossaries.xml) (p 7, line 9), which meet the limitation of **a third memory storing a style definition file, defining a style for displaying said data definition file, and switching a file to be displayed among said plurality of data definition files of the first type by using said data definition file of the second type**. It should be noted that the XSLT is equivalent to the claimed **style definition file**, and the user's choice of language by clicking one of the links (el or en) in the glossaries.xml page (p 4) is equivalent to the claimed **switching a file to be displayed**.

```

                                glossaries
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html lang="en"><!--This HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT written by
Martin Thomas for the eCoLoRe project (http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/).-->
<head>
<BASE HREF="http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/xml/links/glossaries.xml">

<META http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en">
<title>Please choose another language...</title>

```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9).

Ecolore illustrates **a display displaying data on the client computer using the files stored in said first, second and third memories**, since the data that is displayed to the client is the webpage of glossaries.xml?lang=en, which is glossaries.xml with the content of glossaries_en.xml rendered by an XSLT.

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Sorry!

This document is not currently available in the language you requested ().

Please choose a language in which it is available:

- el
- en

The language codes conform to the ISO 639-1 standard. The languages to which they relate can be found by referring to the menu at the top of this page.



Glossaries

Translation and Interpreting Terminology

[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.transk.co.uk/glossary.html>]

(Mostly) Bilingual glossary of English and German terms related to translation and interpreting. These include some localisation terms.

Unicode Glossary

[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>]

Extensive glossary of terms related to character encoding, provided by the Unicode Consortium.

This data is displayed when a client accesses the glossaries.xml page (left) (p 4) and chooses English (en) as his/her language of preference, thus outputting the data contents of glossaries_en.xml (right) (glossaries.xml?lang=en) (p 5).

8. **Regarding dependent claim 2, Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT in the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9), which meet the limitation of display language is switched by switching a file used for display by said style definition file.**

9. **Regarding dependent claim 3, Ecolore illustrates in the top left hand corner of glossaries.xml (p 4) that by using said data definition file of the second type in said client computer, a menu for selecting a file used for display is displayed.**

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Deutsch (de)



Sorry!

eCoLoRe

News

Overview

Consortium

This document is not currently available in the language you requested ().

Please choose a language in which it is available:

As explained above (claim 1), glossaries.xml (p 4) is equivalent to the claimed **data definition file of the second type**. The pull down menu, represented by Deutsch (de) and an arrow on right, is in the upper left hand corner for selecting.

English (en)	▼
Čeština (cs)	
Dansk (da)	
Deutsch (de)	
Ελληνικά (el)	
English (en)	
Español (es)	
Eesti (et)	
Suomi (fi)	
Français (fr)	
Italiano (it)	
日本語 (ja)	
Nederlands (nl)	
Português (pt)	
Română (ro)	
Slovenčina (sk)	
Slovenščina (sl)	
Svenska (sv)	

Ecolore teaches that when a user makes a selection via the drop down menu the appropriate page, glossaries.xml?lang=en for example, is displayed (glossaries.xml source code, p 8), which meet the limitation of **by receiving a user's selection through said menu, the file used for display is switched**.

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```

        </script>
<noscript>
<div>
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=de">Deutsch (de)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=el">Ελληνικά (el)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=en">English (en)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=es">Español (es)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fr">Français (fr)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=it">Italiano (it)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=nl">Nederlands (nl)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=ro">Română (ro)</a> |
    <a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fi">suomi (fi)</a>
<br>
</div>
</noscript>

```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 8, middle).

10. Regarding dependent claim 4, Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT (source code of glossaries.xml, p 1, line 3), which meet the limitation of **said data definition file is XML and said style definition file is XSLT.**

```

                                glossaries
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html lang="en"><!--This HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT written by
Martin Thomas for the ecoLoRe project (http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/).-->
<head>
<BASE HREF="http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/xml/links/glossaries.xml">

<META http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en">
<title>Please choose another language...</title>

```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9).

11. Regarding claims 7, 10, 11 and 14, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 1 – 4, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ecolore (glossares.xml source code, glossaries.xml, glossaries_en.xml source code, glossaries.xml?lang=en, glossaries_el.xml source code, and glossaries.xml?lang=el) as applied to claims 1 – 4, 7, 10, 11, and 14 above, and further in view of Bravery et al. (20030037076).

14. **Regarding dependent claim 5**, Ecolore does not explicitly teach that **a fourth memory storing a data definition file of a third type defining a portion to be displayed among contents of the data of said data definition file of the first type; wherein said display displays data in said client computer by using files stored in said first, second, third and fourth memories.**

Bravery et al. teach that XSL is a language for expressing style sheets which describe presentation characteristics such as which data fields of an XML file are to be displayed, where they are to be displayed on the page, and how to display them (paragraph block 0005), which is equivalent to the claimed **a fourth memory storing a data definition file of a third type defining a portion to be displayed among contents of the data of said data definition file of the first type.**

Bravery et al. teach that a presentation markup file built for each page and for each distinct markup language. This file defines how the page will look in a given markup language for a class of display device (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **wherein said display displays data in said client computer by using files stored in said first, second, third and fourth memories**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ecolore with that of bravery et al. because such a combination would provide the readers of Ecolore with a method of generating device-type-specific XSLT style sheets from relatively simple page layout files or 'presentation skeleton' files (paragraph block 0010).

15. **Regarding dependent claim 6, Ecolore does not explicitly teach that said data definition file of the third type describes device information and each of said plurality of data definition files of the first type has same structure, holds the device information as tag attribute, and has a description corresponding to a characteristic of the data definition file including a description corresponding to a language of the data definition file.**

Bravery et al. teach a presentation markup file built for each page and for each distinct markup language. This file defines how the page will look in a given markup language for a class of display device (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **said data definition file of the third type describes device information.**

Bravery et al. teach that in a presentation skeleton, some of the presentation markup required to define the desired presentation characteristics for a particular Web page, markup language and device class has been substituted by XSLT statements or special purpose XML tags that reference components. The markup within a presentation skeleton largely comprises the subset of presentation markup which is unique to a particular page and the component reference tags and XSLT statements are used to reference the subset of presentation characteristics which are shared across many pages as well as the incorporation of dynamic data from a back-end system (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **each of said plurality of data definition files of the first type has same structure, holds the device information as tag attribute, and has a description corresponding to a characteristic of the data definition file including a description corresponding to a language of the data definition file.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ecolore with that of bravery et al. because such a combination would provide the readers of Ecolore with a method of generating device-type-specific XSLT style sheets from relatively simple page layout files or 'presentation skeleton' files (paragraph block 0010).

16. **Regarding claims 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, and 16**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 5 and 6, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Conclusion

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan Hillery whose telephone number is (571) 272-4091. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F, 10:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R. Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NH


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